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MPR GOVERNMENT WELCOMES PRAGUE POLITICAL DECLARATION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The results of the conference of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states held in Prague on 4-5 January 1983 were welcomed warmly in the Mongolian People's Republic.

The highest forum of the Warsaw Pact member states became an event of great international significance. The leaders of the fraternal socialist countries of Europe jointly made an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of the contemporary world situation and unanimously adopted the Political Declaration, which outlines a concrete program for overcoming the current dangerous aggravation of international relations and for preserving and strengthening universal peace and security. The entire complex of proposals formulated in this important political document is infused with an unshakeable faith in human reason and deep concern for the prosperity and peaceful future of peoples. It represents a real alternative to thermonuclear catastrophe which is threatening the life and civilization of humanity.

The conference of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states once again demonstrated convincingly to the entire world the truly peaceful foreign policies of socialist countries, which by their very nature define a new social structure--socialism--and their great responsibility for preserving and strengthening peace and international security. Today the Soviet Union and other countries of socialist cooperation are carrying out a stubborn and persistent campaign to avert the threat of war while the aggressive circles of imperialism are trying to substitute confrontation for detente, and peaceful coexistence is the only reasonable basis for relations between states with different social structures. Imperialist circles, primarily the United States, have set as a goal disruption of the strategic balance that has been reached in the world and wish to achieve military superiority and are thereby heightening international tension and intensifying the threat of war, especially nuclear war.

The participants in the Prague conference, pointing out the ruinous consequences of the imperialist policies of arms build-up and military opposition, defined immediate steps for curbing the arms race and moving to real disarmament. This is of particular importance today when the arms race, especially nuclear arms, is moving into a qualitatively new phase and encompasses practically all the regions of the globe.

The appeal by the participants of the conference of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states to take all measures to halt the arms race is directed at moving from a standstill the work of real limitation and reduction of arms and armed forces and giving a new impulse to negotiations on this area, including the work of the Geneva disarmament committee, the next session of which will be starting in the near future.

The conference participants rightfully devoted special attention to the question of strengthening security on the European continent, where there is a huge concentration of nuclear and other types of arms and where the massive armed forces of two military alliances stand in opposition. They also directed the attention of the world community to the most serious danger for the European peoples, presented by the plans of the NATO block to deploy on the territory of a number of western European countries new American medium-range missiles. To counterbalance the NATO plans, the socialist countries proposed that Europe be completely free of nuclear weapons.

The government and people of the MPR fully support the realistic approach of the Warsaw Pact member states to the problems of guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. As is emphasized in the Declaration, today there is no more important task than curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. Of exceptional importance here is the signing of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the member states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The major new initiative presented by the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states is graphic proof of the unfailing adherence of socialist countries to a policy of peace and universal security and their readiness for dialogue and cooperation.

The MPR government warmly welcomes and fully supports this constructive initiative, which sets the concrete goal of eliminating distrust and lowering the level of opposition between the two largest military and political alliances--the Warsaw Pact and NATO, which possess immense military might.

The peaceful initiative of the Warsaw Pact member states corresponds to the vital interests and aspirations of the peoples not only of Europe, but of all the other continents, to live in peace and tranquility.

Practical realization of this important proposal now depends completely on whether the NATO member states demonstrate the political will and readiness for cooperation.

People in the Mongolian People's Republic are firmly convinced that creation of a climate of mutual understanding and trust between states is the first condition for developing good-neighbor relations. Proceeding from this, the Mongolian People's Republic, as is well known, came out with a proposal to sign a convention on non-invasion and no use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

Of importance here is the statement by the Warsaw Pact member states on the urgent need for eliminating the existing breeding grounds and warning signs of tension in different regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In connection with this, they pointed out the growing danger of local conflicts' developing into armed clashes on an international scale, and at the same time emphasized that there are no problems, either worldwide or regional, that cannot be resolved fairly by peaceful means.

The MPR government subscribes fully to the appeal by the highest leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states to the NATO member states to decline from expanding its zone of influence into other regions of the world.

The MPR government notes with deep gratification that the Political Declaration of the Political Advisory Committee again confirms the fundamental position of socialist countries regarding the need for final liquidation of remnants of colonialism and racism, for establishing a new economic and information system, and for guaranteeing peoples the right to decide their own fate and to defend their choice.

Of fundamental importance is the conference participants' confirmation of their firm resolve to strengthen further the unity and solidarity of countries of socialism, develop and deepen on a long-term basis their comprehensive cooperation, and to unite their efforts in the noble struggle for peace and progress. They emphatically condemned the campaign of disinformation and lies that imperialist and reactionary forces have been spreading extensively against practical socialism, as well as their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries, in particular the Polish People's Republic.

The government and people of the MPR fully approve and support the results of conference of the Political Advisory Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and view them as a major new contribution of fraternal socialist countries to the peace and security of the peoples of Europe and the entire world.

The Mongolian People's Republic, as an integral part of socialist cooperation, will continue in the future to help put into practice the peaceful initiatives of fraternal socialist countries, directed at curbing the arms race, preserving peace on earth, and delivering humanity from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

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SODNOM'S INTERVIEW HIGHLIGHTS 1981, 1982 PLAN RESULTS, 1983 GOALS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, answered questions by a correspondent of the newspaper UNEN on the results of fulfillment of plan quotas in the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan and national economic goals for 1983.

In regard to the successes and achievements of the Mongolian people during the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, D. Sodnom said that the workers of our country, under the leadership of the MPRP and guided by the aid and support of countries of socialist cooperation, primarily the Soviet Union, are achieving more new successes in socialist construction. Over the first two years of the current five-year plan important steps were made in accelerating the development of the national economy and increasing the well-being and culture of the people.

The fairly high rate of development of the country's economy is confirmed by the following figures: the average annual increase in the gross national product between 1981 and 1982 was 8.3 percent, compared to 6.2 percent between 1976 and 1980; there was a 7.9 percent increase in the national income, compared to a 5.5 percent increase in the previous five-year plan.

The material and technical base of sectors of the national economy is growing steadily stronger, and production capacities are increasing. Over the past two years fixed production capital totalling 4.8 billion tugriks has been put into operation, which has made it possible to increase the capital-labor ratio by 20 percent. Over this period many new capacities and projects have been put into operation both in industry and agriculture. The supply of skilled workers and specialists for the national economy is improving.

The primary factors in the growth of national production are the development of productive forces, and an increase in the economic power and possibilities of the country. Here the inspired work of our livestock workers and farmers must be pointed out especially. The average indicators of gross agricultural production over the past 2 years compared to the previous five-year plan have increased by more than 11 percent. On the average over these 2 years, compared to the average indicators for 1976-1980, the indicators show that 1 million more head of young livestock were raised, 24,000 more tons of which were delivered to

the state; 4.5 million liters more milk, 60,000 tons more grain and 17,000 more tons of potatoes and vegetables were delivered. According to the results of a recent livestock census, the 1982 plan for increasing the livestock population has been exceeded and compared to the data for the end of the previous year, the sheep and goat population has increased by over 400,000 head, and the cattle and horse population has increased by more than 30,000 head. There were 10 aymags and 3 cities that fulfilled or exceeded 1982 plan quotas for increasing the population of all types of livestock.

Gross industrial production in 1981 and 1982 grew by an average of 10 percent per year and the plan quotas of the 7th Five-Year Plan for increasing the production of this sector are being fulfilled successfully.

On the basis of the growth in national production and the increase in its efficiency, measures are being realized successfully for the further improvement of the people's well-being in accordance with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress. Real per capita income grew by 5.5 percent compared to 1980. There is systematic realization of goals in the area of residential construction, municipal and everyday services, education, culture and health care.

With regard to the plans for the new year, D. Sodnom noted that the State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1983 was approved at the regular session of the MPR People's Great Hural. The plan stipulates further strengthening and expansion of the material and technical base of the national economy, more efficient utilization of manpower, financial and material resources, broad incorporation of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods into production, improved quality in all work and on this basis a growth in national production and its efficiency in providing further increases in the material and cultural standard of living of the people. Concrete steps have been planned to fulfill these tasks.

In the first place, noted comrade D. Sodnom, the plan for the new year was developed from the bottom up, in the form of counter plans of labor collectives within the framework of the five-year plan as a whole, which helped reveal internal production reserves. In the second place, the plan sets strenuous tasks for increasing the national production indicators achieved in 1982.

Fulfillment of the 1983 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR will play an important role in realizing the large-scale social and economic goals set by the 18th MPRP Congress.

In the decisions of the 5th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, the speech given there by comrade Y. Tsedenbal, and the report of J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, one finds an in-depth analysis of the main problems of social and economic development and an outline of concrete ways to solve the basic questions tied to realization of the plan quotas of the 7th Five-Year Plan for 1983. These party directives should be the guidelines for the activities of all party, state and social organizations as they work to put into practice the plan goals of the 7th Five-Year Plan as a whole and for 1983 in particular.

The basis for successful realization of the plans for the country's social and economic development should be fulfillment of the State Plan in terms of all quantitative and qualitative indicators, in the required order, by all sectors of the national economy and culture, all industrial and economic enterprises and units, through strict observation of plan and labor discipline.

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NEED SEEN FOR FLUENCY IN RUSSIAN

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Professor S. Galsan, doctor of philological sciences: "The Urgent Need for Proficiency in Russian"]

[Text] In the course of the formation and development of the world socialist system and expansion of comprehensive political, economic and intellectual ties between peoples of fraternal socialist countries, the process of interaction, mutual influence and mutual enrichment among different languages takes on a more diverse character and becomes an objective principle of the development of socialist culture. In the words of Academician P. Fedoseyev, it is not the differentiation of languages (the formation of dialects) that is characteristic of the epoch of socialism, nor is it their integration in the sense of some literary languages being absorbed by others, it is rather the mutual enrichment of all languages by lexical and other elements on the basis of their equality. In this connection we assign a great deal of importance to the study of the positive, very valuable influence of the Russian language on the Mongolian language. This is a very interesting linguistical problem that is in need of scientific research.

Under socialism the interaction and mutual enrichment of languages changes from a haphazard phenomenon into a controlled process that accordingly is in need of purposeful management. This constitutes the fundamental difference in language construction under socialism compared to that under capitalism. Socialism gives language development the necessary scope, organization, new trends and directions. In the 30 November 1982 issue of NOVOSTI MONGOLII an article was published, written by U. Dondukov, candidate of philological sciences, "On the Influence of Russian on the Development of the Mongolian Literary Language"; it contained, in my opinion, several debatable interpretations of the questions under consideration.

Language contact is a natural process in the development of all languages, since there is no such thing as a completely isolated language. Here it is also appropriate to mention that in the opinion of some scholars (B. Serebrennikov), there are no truly specific languages in terms of structure either.

In the study of contemporary Mongolian, we should avoid, in my opinion, the two extreme points of view tied to the problem of development and change in language

phenomena. According to the first point of view, all changes in language are explained primarily by external influences; according to the second point of view, a language is seen as containing those relevant internal properties leading to changes, and they are inherent only in that language. In any language both these sides represent a dialectical unity. From this point of view every language is both static and dynamic.

Relatively little has been written about contact between languages as a comparatively new field of applied philology in world linguistics. We can mention the names of Andre Martine, who was one of the first to pose this question, and Einar Haugen, Wainraib, and several others. In the theory of language contact problems such as bilingualism, substrates, convergence, language merging, borrowing, foreign accents, study of foreign languages, and so on are raised.

The mutual influence and mutual enrichment of languages should not be reduced to mere borrowing of words and expressions, as the author of the article mentioned above has done. It would be desirable to define more precisely and support with a sufficient number of convincing examples from the contemporary Mongolian literary language the thesis of the article's author that "Through translations the Mongolian language receives terms that were formerly absent in the language, solid word combinations, a whole series of syntactical constructions and stylistic innovations, which enrich the national literary language" and that "the Russian language helps to activate lexico-phraseological and structural-formation means and creative possibilities of the Mongolian language." This is, of course, a very interesting linguistic conclusion; it needs, however, some real linguistic proof. This question still has not been studied sufficiently. Under the influence of some other language, even if there is a strong, unilateral influence, the syntactical structures of a language are less subject to change, comparatively speaking. Such changes often elicit doubt about the correctness of their use and are not always justified from the point of view of the standard paradigm of the language's syntactical framework for adopting similar structures.

In the field of contact among different languages, specifically lexical borrowing, we should avoid two extremes: the first is the attempt to adopt and recommend all foreign words coming into the language indiscriminately; the second is the artificial creation of a barrier against all foreign words entering the language, especially internationalisms, by trying to translate them all in succession. Furthermore, practice shows us that sometimes the translations we make are ignored in actual language usage in the process of linguistic practice. After all, we have translated in our time words such as communism, socialism, proletariat, physics, chemistry, and so on. Today the opposite process has taken place, that is, the equivalent Mongolian words have gone into the passive vocabulary. There are also cases in which we must doubt the advisability of certain translations: "tenhem" for department; "ih surguul" for university; "gudamjnaa yabdag tsahilgaan galt tereg" for streetcar; "dzaluur druy" for cybernetics, and so on.

We adhere completely to the point of view expressed by Academician P. Fedoseyev, who wrote that in our time "when intensive mutual enrichment of languages is

occurring, the attempt to protect a language from necessary and useful borrowing is objectively harmful and lacks scientific substantiation." It is well known from the history of linguistics that 60-70 percent of the English lexicon is comprised of French words. However, the English language did not become "bad" as a result of this.

Mongolian languages differ greatly from European languages. The differences cannot be reduced, however, to characteristics inherent only in these languages. We will not hide the fact that among our philologists were some individual investigators (Doctor E. Rinchen and others) who reduced the specific peculiarities of the Mongolian languages to the absurd, saying that Mongolian languages have no cases, number or auxiliary verbs, and so on. This presentation of the issue is not justifiable.

The Mongolian language is highly capable of forming verbs from foreign (borrowed) words. The Mongolian word "mashindah" can be encountered in situations which call for the formation of a verb "to machine", which does not exist in Russian: mah mashindah -- to put meat through a meat-grinder; bichig mashindah -- to type on a typewriter; tsamts mashindah -- to sew a shirt (sew up), and so on. This, however, is still not speaking about its exceptional possibilities in comparison with other languages.

In terms of borrowed words, in my opinion there should be a special class of so-called innovative foreign words, that is, borrowed words that are given a completely different phonetic and morphological form. In such situations it is again very difficult to determine the language that is the source of these words. For example, the Turkmen word "magun" is an adaptation of the word "wagon", and the Kirghiz word "dilderen" an adaptation of "telegram". There are many similar examples in the Mongolian language. They enter the literary language primarily through conversational speech. It is indeed difficult to imagine that the German word "Daum Kraft" took the form "domkrat" (jack) in Russian and then entered contemporary Mongolian as "danhraad" and the verb "danhraadah" was formed.

Similar innovative morphemes in linguistics, in our opinion, should not be considered true borrowed words as such, since they represent intermediate, hybrid forms at the junction of two languages. Words of this type are, from the "flesh and blood" perspective, or the material basis, more words of the native language than they are foreign words, since they are formed on the basis of phonetic and morphological and derivational elements primarily from the native language.

It is necessary to emphasize especially the large contribution made by Professor R. Budagov to the theory of language development. However, in contemporary world linguistics there is relatively little research connected with the scientific concept of the theory and practice of the development of different languages. The given theory is not just one of the less developed theories, it is also one of the most debatable and one with the most points of view.

The aim of my article is not so much to present my own point of view on these linguistical problems, but to emphasize once again the importance and urgent

need for proficiency in the Russian language in the current age of the scientific and technical revolution. It is precisely for this reason that we are striving to acquire native fluency in Russian and speaking out in favor of bilingualism; limiting ourselves to just our own language for the sake of a misunderstood national distinction and national development contradicts the true interests of progress of our nation or any nation. Bilingualism, after all, was not something thought up by linguists; it is an objective necessity, a strictly natural process under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution. Socialist nations, along with their growing social similarities, are creating a diverse, but at the same time unified, international culture, in which the Russian language plays a leading role.

Today in terms of the scale of its broad utilization and other peoples consciously choosing it as a means for international communication, Russian has achieved the status of a world language. Practical reality provides evidence of the fact that proficiency in the world's languages, including Russian, opens up for peoples broad possibilities for promptly obtaining world scientific, technical and other information, for interaction and mutual enrichment among national cultures, national languages and the intellectual growth of people.

Proficiency in Russian is for us an important factor in social progress, further accelerated development not only of science and technology, but also of the entire national economy and culture of our socialist homeland. Therefore, any underestimation, no matter how small, of the state importance and need for studying Russian can harm not only the work of spreading the Russian language, but also the entire course of development of our country's national economy and culture. Inadequate proficiency in Russian in this age of rapidly developing science and technology, social progress, further assimilation and consolidation of countries of socialist cooperation can only doom oneself, one's people and country inevitably to lag behind other peoples and countries. In the final analysis, proficiency in Russian is a question of sound economics. With a proficiency in Russian we can save not only great material valuables and resources, but also we can gain what is most precious--time. This is why we are devoting such attention to the systematic study of the Russian language along with the native language.

Proficiency in Russian in the MPR has a mass character and is a natural social phenomenon, dictated by the objective need for further development of our socialist state. Therefore the responsibility for proficiency in Russian at the required level applies not only to students in educational institutions at all levels, but first and foremost to leaders of state and party organizations and institutions.

Recently at the 3rd session of the MPR People's Great Hural, it was emphasized that the study of Russian is a key issue in the development not only of the people's education, but of the country as a whole. Today in the area of spreading and improving the quality of the study of Russian in the MPR, there are some large tasks; their proper and effective resolution will affect to a great degree the further intensive development of the MPR on the path of socialism.

Russian language specialists in our country are grateful to the MPRP and the people's government for their exceptional attention to this national issue and are fully resolved to fulfill with honor the task that has been set before them.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION CONTINUES TO DEVELOP

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Cooperation between scholars of the USSR and Mongolia is developing successfully. Joint work is being done in chemistry, physics, electronics, geology, instrument building, biology and the natural sciences. In recent years special attention has been directed at new branches of knowledge, in particular automation, molecular biology, and other sciences in which Soviet scholars have achieved significant results.

Thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union, scientific personnel have developed in Mongolia, capable of carrying out serious research on a number of problems that are of scientific and practical interest.

Joint expeditions have aided Mongolian science and the country's economy a great deal. Geological, paleontological, biological-soil and historical-cultural expeditions have been working in Mongolian territory for many years running. On the basis of their materials, all types of maps have been composed and monographs and scientific articles have been written. The work of these expeditions makes it possible to develop natural resources rationally, explore for useful minerals, and determine sites for cultivation of grain and feed crops.

Recently, Soviet and Mongolian scientists have discovered on Mongolian territory 60 plants that are of interest in the pharmaceutical industry. A seven-volume work on the insects of the MPR has been published. There are plans to compile a metallo-genic map which would summarize the 16 years of research and exploration for mineral deposits in the territory of Mongolia.

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CZECHOSLOVAK-MONGOLIAN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] The 10th meeting of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian Subcommittee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation in Prague concluded with the signing of a protocol on 21 January.

The protocol was signed by F. Sramek, CSSR minister of construction and technology and chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the subcommittee, and by M. Dash, first deputy chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the Mongolian section of the subcommittee.

In the course of the meeting, results of cooperation were summarized and a program was outlined for further development of cooperation in 1983.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION NOTED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by B. Saral]

[Text] Mongolian and Soviet scholars are completing their joint five-year project, the compilation of an atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic. This will be a unique publication, the significance of which is difficult to overestimate. It will contain a broad reflection of the history of Mongolia, the population of the country, the structure of the state system, and climatic features. Numerous geological maps will describe the rich material gathered by Mongolian and Soviet geologists in the course of their joint exploratory expeditions.

A significant portion of the atlas is devoted to the further economic development of the MPR, the search for optimal specialization and rational distribution of different sectors of the national economy, and determination of the country's role in the international socialist division of labor. The new atlas will help not only the in-depth study and development of the country's natural resources, it will also help in the scientifically sound distribution of its production forces--a decisive factor in further progressive development of socialist construction in the MPR.

The creation of the atlas is far from being the only joint work of Mongolian and Soviet scholars. For example, Mongolian physicists, together with their colleagues from the town of Dubna outside of Moscow, are conducting successful basic research on elementary particles and the structure of the atomic nucleus and are developing a model of the interaction between elementary particles and atomic nuclei at high energies.

Also of interest are the joint projects between geophysicists and seismologists. Maps showing the division of the territory of the MPR into seismological zones are used extensively by builders and architects in the construction of large industrial projects and residential buildings. Consideration of the seismic features of a locality already saves the state millions of tugriks.

During meetings and discussions with Mongolian scholars one often hears "together with Soviet colleagues" and "in cooperation with specialists from the USSR". These phrases are far from being simple formalities. All sectors and

institutes of the MPR Academy of Sciences are tied as closely as possible to the analogous scientific organizations in the Soviet Union. A characteristic example of this is the work of joint expeditions in Mongolian territory, including geological, paleontological, biological-soil, and historical-cultural expeditions. They have collected extremely valuable material which has formed the basis already for dozens of monographs and scientific articles on the geological structure and composition of the territory and the primary types of minerals. During an expedition, experts discovered over 60 plants of great interest in the pharmaceutical industry. After studying these plants, pharmacologists working with chemists have introduced into clinical practice already new drugs for treating various illnesses, such as "procaprin", "dendronizide", "timenton" and others. Also of great interest is the joint work of scientists on complex utilization of domestic and wild plants to obtain food products and drugs with a high degree of biological activity. The famous stick-seed plant did not escape their attention. As a result of chemical research on its fruit, over 80 useful substances have been identified: vitamins, organic acids, complex carbohydrates, proteins, and other combinations.

It is characteristic of contemporary Mongolian science that every year the proportion of scientific research introduced successfully into the national economy rises. Some of the most interesting applications are the introduction of automatic devices for product quality control and the development of a system for the application of micro-fertilizers in agriculture.

Estimates show that if the scientific developments just from the past few years were incorporated into production, the state would receive millions of additional tugriks.

"On what kind of problems will Mongolian scholars be concentrating their efforts in the coming years?" This question was directed at Academician C. Tseren, president of the MPR Academy of Sciences, at a press conference. It must be said that he responded to the question clearly, almost without thinking. It seemed as if this had been discussed and carefully weighed long ago, and had been worked out in the plans of each institute and each scientific collective.

Academician C. Tseren is a little over 40 years old and his thinking in science is broad and on a large scale. Here is his response, almost word for word: "First we will work on developing a method for obtaining mineral fertilizers from local raw materials, we will establish a scientific basis for the rational utilization of arable land and grazing land, we will continue research in the area of genetics and on the development of a technology for concentrating ores, nonferrous metals and rare elements.

"We will carry out all these projects in close contact with our Soviet friends.

"We are also interested in creating mobile solar batteries and compact wind generators--this is one of the ways to solve the problem of supplying power to many thousands of livestock brigades scattered across our immense territory. This is a far from complete list of the problems on which Mongolian scientists are working in the current five-year plan.

"There is no reason to doubt that these problems will be resolved successfully. The powerful force of Mongolian scholars, which includes over 900 doctors and candidates of sciences, is a guarantee of this. Soon its ranks will be added to by our graduate students who have finished their studies in the USSR and other socialist countries.

"I am sure that the collective of the MPR Academy of Sciences, supported by the fraternal aid of Soviet colleagues, will be able to handle with honor the tasks set before it by the party and government of People's Mongolia."

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MPR-USSR SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] The 15th meeting of the Subcommittee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the MPR and USSR closed in Moscow. Participants outlined joint projects for 1983 and discussed the results of the subcommittee's work last year.

During this five-year plan (1981-1985), the partners are working out over 100 problems. During the same period, there are plans to implement in Mongolia the results of 40 joint research projects and developments.

In the area of agricultural machine-building, for example, machines are being developed jointly for harvesting stick-seed berries; in the area of agriculture progressive technology for the production of beef and dairy products and mechanization of sheep farms, and so on, are being developed jointly.

In the area of the fuel and energy complex, work is being done to provide reliable exploitation of equipment at thermal electric power plants, and a long-range plan for distribution of the coal industry in Mongolia up to the year 2000 has been developed. Systems for automating information processing in the coal industry have been developed and implemented.

With the help of specialists from the USSR State Planning Committee, a General Model for the Development and Distribution of Productive Forces in Mongolia up to 1990 has been created. This model is the first international experience in developing such a document, which provides a basis for more efficient directions and methods of development of productive forces in the long term.

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USSR-MPR 1983 COMMODITY TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] A protocol on goods turnover and payments between the USSR and MPR for 1983 was signed on 21 January in Moscow. It provides for further increases in the reciprocal delivery of goods.

According to the protocol, the Soviet Union will increase its delivery to Mongolia of various machinery and equipment for the national economy of the republic.

In turn, Mongolia will provide the Soviet Union with traditional export items, and products from the rapidly developing ore mining industry and light industry.

The Soviet Union is Mongolia's main trade partner. Trade with the Soviet Union is of great importance in the future economic development of our country, Y. Ochir, MPR minister of foreign trade, said during the protocol-signing ceremony. He noted that in the current year goods turnover with the USSR will increase by more than 10 percent compared to 1982.

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INCREASE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY EMPHASIZED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by D. Gandzorig and B. Tumen: "An Important Economic Task"]

[Text] Labor is the most important condition in a person's life and the source of public wealth. And depending on the labor productivity, that is, its fruitfulness, this source can be meager or abundant.

An objective economic law of labor productivity was discovered by K. Marx. V. I. Lenin expressed its essence in a brief but weighty definition: "Labor productivity is what is most important and foremost for the victory of the new social structure."

Historically an increase in labor productivity has been a manifestation of social progress.

Under socialism the economic foundation is socialization of means of production, liquidation of private property and abolition of the exploitation of one person by another. New production attitudes open up the possibility of steady, unlimited growth in labor productivity. This opportunity is used successfully in countries of socialism to attain their main goal--increasing the people's well-being and providing all-round development of each member of society. This goal is achieved through a large increase in the national income, due primarily to an increase in labor productivity, and utilization of this increase primarily for consumption. And since the main productive force of society is the individual, all-round development of the individual also becomes one of the greatest forces increasing labor productivity.

Under contemporary conditions in Mongolia, the significance of the factor of increasing production is growing particularly rapidly. This is due to the specific nature of the present stage of development.

The efforts of our people, the advantages of the socialist system and the immense aid of the Soviet Union have made it possible within 60 years to create contemporary industry, equipped with new technology, and to provide rapid development of various sectors of the national economy. Accordingly, productivity of social labor is growing at a rapid rate. Over the last 40 years it has increased by a factor of 5.4.

Our economy is growing successfully. Every year dozens of new enterprises are put into production, therefore the demand for manpower is constantly growing.

In the current five-year plan, with the technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union alone, over 280 new projects will be built and about 60 industrial enterprises of national economic significance will be reconstructed and modernized.

Further increases in the people's well-being and cultural level are tied to intensive development of sectors of the national economy that are not connected directly to the production of material wealth, and demand, naturally, that there be an increase in the number of people working in health care, education and science. How is this to be done?

The possibility of resolving this problem by directly increasing the number of workers grows smaller all the time. The point is that formerly a large number of people were drawn into national production who were employed in private and subsidiary industries. The increase in the able-bodied population and its redistribution in sectors of material production were natural phenomena. Now this source grows smaller every year.

Consequently the objective conditions for contemporary development of the economy require other possibilities for solving this problem. The time has come for making a transition to intensive methods of expanded reproduction. The main directions are intensification of production and an increase in labor productivity. Only this will allow support for steady rates of growth in production and consumption today.

Therefore, as noted in the "Basic Directions for Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985", primary attention will be given to accelerating the increase in labor productivity in all sectors of the national economy. The basis for this should be improved organization of production and labor, broad incorporation of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods, and a higher professional level and economic education of the workers.

The goal for this five-year plan is to increase labor productivity by 24-26 percent. This will make it possible to increase the national income by two-thirds.

There are opportunities for meeting this goal. One way to increase labor productivity in industry and other sectors of the national economy, other than those mentioned above, is through utilization of economical raw and other materials.

There is another important point here: rational organization of production has a beneficial effect on the efficient utilization of contemporary, highly productive technical means. Labor productivity can also be increased in this way. For example, an important lever for increasing labor activity and initiative of workers and increasing the responsibility of each person to the collective is the brigade form of labor organization. This helps increase productivity more than anything else can.

In regard to national labor, an important factor in increasing its productivity is increasing the level of general training and professional skills of the workers. Therefore, there are plans in this five-year plan to train tens of thousands of skilled workers and specialists with higher and secondary specialized secondary education.

Further improvements in the structure of management of production and coordination of management decisions play an integral role in increasing labor productivity.

Successful implementation of all the measures that have been outlined will make it possible to meet the party's goal for increasing labor productivity.

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ULAANBAATAR TELEPHONE NETWORK CONTINUES TO GROW

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by H. Suren: "The Number of Telephones is Growing"]

[Text] The Ulaanbaatar Radio Transmission and Telephone Network Administration operates 20,100 telephone numbers, which includes 19,642 telephone points. Of these, 10,410 are located in enterprises in the capital, and the rest are in apartments.

Last year the plan for serving the population was exceeded every month, which made it possible to fulfill ahead of schedule, and exceed by 100,000 tugriks, the year's quota. Compared to 1981, the quality indicators for radio transmission and telephone communication improved significantly.

This means that the number of non-working telephones declined, thanks to the efforts of the workers. Consequently, there was a decrease in the number of complaints from the population, which is of considerable importance in summarizing the results of socialist competition.

In 1982 the telephone capacities in the urban areas of Tolgoyt and Nayrandal were expanded considerably--by 1000 numbers.

The leaders of production, the right flank workers in socialist competition, help increase the quality indicators of the administration's work.

B. Batar, director of the administration, says, "Included in this group are D. Dasheuren, engineer and deputy of the People's Great Hural; L. Delger-Ochir, radio-technician; cable men D. Bold and L. Sangisharab; and electricians D. Dagba and B. Tumur. This year our income will grow by 70,000 tugriks. The number of radio points in different parts of the city will increase by 4000. There will be 700 more telephone numbers in the new residential sections. All the workers in our administration will continue to strive to increase quality indicators and to improve service to the population."

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STEPS TAKEN TO INTENSIFY MPR AGRICULTURE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by L. Dondog: "Intensification of Agriculture"]

[Text] As a result of consistent, diverse measures taken by the party and the government, the necessary conditions are being created for intensification of agriculture. What exactly has been done in this area?

The fodder base for livestock has been strengthened significantly. There are 20 enterprises that can operate with 3 shifts and produce 216,000 tons of mixed feed per year, and there are 26 shops and 240 units that can operate with one shift and produce 90,000 tons of feed mixtures.

A base has been created for carrying out pure-strain breeding on a scientific foundation. Today there are 6 specialized pure-strain breeding farms and 24 pure-strain breeding farms, where the best local breeds of livestock are bred. Eighteen experimental production stations have been created where work is done to improve the breeds of cattle in terms of meat and meat and milk yield, the breeds of sheep in terms of wool, and goats in terms of down.

A great deal has been done to strengthen the material and technical base of crop farming as well.

There are over 300 mechanized haying brigades and units operating successfully. As a result of measures taken to strengthen the material and technical base of crop farming in state farms, fodder farms and agricultural associations, most of the sowing and harvesting operations have been mechanized, as has fodder storage. The level of mechanization in grain production has reached 100 percent, in potato production, 64 percent and in hay storage, 73 percent.

There has been a substantial improvement in the supply of power to agriculture and significant successes have been achieved in the electrification of production processes.

One of the directions for intensification of crop farming is the use of chemicals. Today mineral fertilizers are applied to over 200,000 hectares of land under cultivation and 21,000 hectares of land are under irrigation. One of the factors

in increasing the intensification of crop farming is introduction of progressive technologies, methods and forms of labor organization. Stable results are achieved by those state farms and agricultural associations that have clearly defined plans for systematic introduction of Mongolian and Soviet advanced methods. In order to improve the organization of labor in crop farming, it is extremely important to take into account the experience of Ipatovskiy rayon in Stavropol kray in the Soviet Union. At 10 state farms and fodder farms that have incorporated this experience, there have been noticeable gains in improved utilization of equipment, in reducing the time required for harvesting, in transporting straw from the fields, and in carrying out the autumn plowing at the same time the harvesting is done.

As a result of the steps taken to create the material conditions for intensification of agriculture over the last 15 years, gross production in the sector has increased by 26 percent, which includes a 23.4 percent increase in livestock breeding and a 40 percent increase in crop farming. Over this period the production of meat has increased by 36.5 percent, milk by a factor of 2.6, eggs by a factor of 4.6, and potatoes and vegetables by a factor of almost 2.

The indicator of intensification of production--production output per unit of resources--is growing constantly. Over recent years there has been an increase in the number of offspring produced per 100 female animals. If in 1981 agricultural workers raised over 9 million young animals, last year they raised over 9.4 million.

Today the average annual yield of milk from purebred cows at a mechanized farm is 2200 liters, from crossbred cows it is 1400 liters; wool clippings from purebred fine-fleeced sheep averaged 3.3 kg, from semi-fine-fleeced sheep, 2.8 kg, and down from goats, 350-400 g.

The comprehensive, unselfish and fraternal aid of the Soviet Union plays a decisive role in the intensification of agriculture in our country. This is demonstrated graphically by the following figures. Today the state farms and fodder farms built with the technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union produce 36 percent of the meat, 65 percent of the milk, 31 percent of the sheep's wool, 28 percent of the grain, 32 percent of the potatoes, and 43 percent of the hay in the country. The volume of technical and economic aid from the Soviet Union in the area of agriculture will increase by a factor of 1.5 in the 7th Five-Year Plan.

What are the basic directions for intensification of agriculture in the future?

Scientists consider that the pasture lands of our country can support 70 million head of small livestock. This number can be increased if measures are implemented steadily to increase the yield from the pastures. For intensive utilization of agricultural lands, it is necessary to supply the pastures with water, apply fertilizers, irrigate hay fields, and increase the number of animals being supported by the pastures.

A necessary condition for intensification of livestock breeding is strengthening of the fodder base. Rational maintenance and fattening of animals form the

basis for increasing the livestock population and the volume of production of meat, milk, wool and other animal products. With the aim of improving the supply of feed to livestock, especially during the winter-spring period, the 18th MPRP Congress set as a goal bringing production of feed to 1.2 million tons of feed units by 1985 and called for economy of feed and increased utilization of annual grasses and straw for feed.

Intensification and further growth in productivity in livestock breeding depends to a great degree on improving the breed composition of the herd. In connection with this, fine-fleeced and semi-fine-fleeced sheep will be bred at farms in the forest-steppe region, cattle and meat sheep will be raised in the steppe region, goats for down and sheep for wool will be bred at farms in the desert region, and cattle will be bred at farms that produce butter.

The primary path for intensification of crop farming in our country is application of fertilizers and irrigation of land under cultivation. Over the last 5 years, the area of irrigated land has increased by 16,000 hectares. There are plans to implement measures for improved seed-farming and equipment for cultivation of agricultural crops, for an intensified campaign against soil erosion, reduced time spent on harvesting and decreased losses in harvesting and transport. As a result of these measures, the average annual yield of grain crops should be brought to 11 quintals per hectare, potatoes should reach 114 quintals, vegetables, 144 quintals, and feed crops, 119 quintals.

With the aim of making efficient use of land resources and increasing farming production, intensive work is being done to develop virgin lands. During this five-year plan there are plans to expand the land under cultivation by developing 250,000-300,000 hectares of virgin lands. There are also plans to increase the average annual volume of gross production in farming by 67 percent compared to the preceding five-year plan.

Creation of new state farms is an extensive means of increasing agricultural production. However, this can also be called an intensive path of development, since such state farms are equipped with better machinery, which means that their labor productivity is higher. Therefore, we have on the agenda creation of new state farms that correspond to contemporary demands.

Considerable funds are being allocated to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and to bring about intensification of agricultural production. In the 7th Five-Year Plan alone, over 3 billion tugriks of capital will be invested in agriculture, which is a 39 percent increase over the 6th Five-Year Plan.

Intensification does not mean just an increase in capital investments, but also means a campaign to increase the return on every tugrik invested. Therefore, the party and government have taken a number of measures to stimulate the output of production per unit--the indicator of the level of intensification of production. For example, starting this year, the following system for stimulating production has been established. When the state receives livestock, meat, ham, chickens, eggs, sheep's and camel's wool, goat's down, milk and butter

over the average actual volume received over the last three years, an incentive is offered of a 100 percent increase in the purchase price under the condition that there has been an increase in the production output per unit of livestock compared to the average indicators for the last three years.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, our scientific organizations, together with Soviet scientists and specialists, are working out a scientifically-based, directed, complex program for the long-term development of agriculture and improved supply of food to the population up to the year 2000. It contains a set of measures directed at development of agriculture, intensification of production, reliable supply of foodstuffs to the population and agricultural raw materials to the national economy.

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SOVIET AGRICULTURAL AID

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 15 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Y. Yunden: "Soviet Aid to Agriculture"]

[Text] Soviet aid continues to be a decisive factor in the development of agriculture in People's Mongolia. In order to get a more graphic idea of its importance in strengthening the material and technical base of agriculture, we will look first at what has been done in this area in the last five years: during this period with the help of the Soviet Union, 9 large virgin land farms were created, 3 specialized feed procurement farms, mechanized dairy farms at the Baydrag, Tumentsogt, Ondorhaan, Halhin gol, Ulaantolgoy and Bayanchandman state farms, and many other very important agricultural projects have been organized.

In the last five-year plan over 7300 watering points and irrigation installations were put into operation, allowing irrigation of 14.5 million hectares of pasture land. With Soviet assistance over 14,000 well-designed livestock accommodations were built, with a total capacity of 6.5 million head. Because of this, 70 percent of the cattle now are provided with accommodations and all of the small livestock have rotating accommodations.

As of last year, the share of the farms built with the aid of the Soviet Union accounted for 64 percent of the milk, 62 percent of the sheep's wool, 53 percent of the meat, 60 percent of the grain, and 19-40 percent of the potatoes and vegetables produced in the state sector.

A reliable feed base is a decisive factor in the successful development of animal husbandry. In recent years, with Soviet aid, 10 specialized feed farms, 20 feed enterprises and shops, dozens of mechanized haying brigades and units have been formed. This has made it possible to increase the procurement of hay by a factor of 2, and of mixed feed by a factor of 7.

The Soviet Union provides substantial assistance in the fertilization of land under cultivation and in protecting soil from erosion.

The level of economic development that has been achieved in the country and the comprehensive economic aid from the Soviet Union have allowed our country to outline new gains in the further growth of agricultural production. In the

current five-year plan the volume of agricultural production should increase by 22-26 percent compared to that of the preceding five-year plan. Soviet aid will play a special role in the intensification of this sector.

During this five-year plan there will be construction in the MPR of 20 mechanized dairy farms, 2 fattening centers for small livestock with a 5000 head capacity each, almost 15,000 livestock accommodations, a specialized farm for raising dairy heifers, and a central republic station for the artificial insemination of animals. In the past two years of the current five-year plan alone, Soviet specialists have built and put into operation dairy-product farms at the "Way of Sukhe Bator" agricultural association and at the "Nuhurlul" state farm in Tob aymag, mechanized fattening complexes for every 5000 head of livestock at the Halhin gol and Orhontul state farms, over 4700 living accommodations for livestock breeders, and other projects.

In the current five-year plan the aid from the Soviet Union in the development of farming in the MPR will be expanded even more. Along with creation of 4 virgin-land state farms, our country will be supplied with various soil protection technology and equipment, 8 mechanized threshers will be built, and over 20 repair shops and technical service stations will be constructed. A number of important production projects will grow in the rural areas, such as the combine for production of granulated feed in Baruunhar, and mixed feed production shops in the Tarialan and Tubshrulch state farms in the northern part of the country.

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MONGOLIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION IN TRANSPORTATION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 11 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by M. Chimiddorj: "Mongolian-Soviet Cooperation in the Area of the Transportation System"]

[Text] In pre-revolutionary Mongolia economic ties between separate regions were very limited. The country had no road management.

Contemporary forms of transportation--motor vehicles, trains, steamers, and airplanes--appeared in Mongolia only after the victory of the People's Revolution in connection with the development of the social division of labor and the creation of new sectors of the national economy.

The first transportation enterprise in the country, organized in Ulaanbaatar in 1922 with the aid of the Soviet state, was a motor depot with only 10 motor vehicles. On this foundation, three years later the "Mongoltransport" organization was formed, which was engaged in the development of motor transport and the organization of road construction in the country.

In 1926 according to the Agreement between the MPR and USSR, steamer service was established on Hobsgol Lake, the Selenge and Orhon Rivers and their tributaries. Upon expiration of the 10-year time period the transportation management on the Selenge and Orhon Rivers, with a department for the Hobsgol, was transferred, along with all the structures that had been erected and the property, to the MPR free of charge. At the same time the Soviets took on the responsibility of providing all possible assistance in the development of river transportation in Mongolia.

A significant step in the development of the transportation system and road management in the country was the establishment in 1929 of the "Mongoltrans" Mongolian-Soviet joint stock company on the basis of the MPR transportation administration and the Selenge Administration of the Soviet Merchant Marine. It functioned up until 1936 and provided 322 motor vehicles, a motor vehicle repair shop, a gasoline station and a school for training drivers. Throughout the country over 50 motor transport agencies and control-repair stations were in operation.

These facts indicate that during the years of the company's operation a large motor vehicle industry was organized in the MPR, road construction was started and the necessary services were created for utilization of the roads and motor transport. Furthermore, important successes were achieved in training a skilled national labor force for the transportation enterprises, especially through teaching on the part of Soviet specialists: by the end of 1935 local personnel accounted for 70 percent of the engineering and technical personnel and 60 percent of the drivers and repairmen.

The "Mongoltrans" company successfully fulfilled its task of organizing state national transportation enterprises, which at the same time helped strengthen the economy and the foundations of socialism in the country. "Mongoltrans" became one of the first schools for training the local national personnel. The company's activities demonstrated an effective form of practical aid given to People's Mongolia by the Soviet Union, which substantially accelerated the development of the country's national transportation system.

Another important step along the path of this development was the opening in 1926 of the first international air service between Verkhneudinsk (now Ulan-Ude) and Ulaanbaatar. In 1945 regular air service was established between Ulaanbaatar and Moscow.

It needs to be mentioned that after the victory of the People's Revolution in Mongolia, an international situation was created which made it difficult to transport Mongolian raw materials through China to other countries. To meet the economic needs of the young republic, the Soviet Union granted Mongolia the right to import and export by shipping goods through the USSR. Freight from the MPR reached Verkhneudinsk by motor or cart transport.

The development of a socialist national economy would have been unthinkable without railroads in a country occupying the vast territory that Mongolia does. After all, in addition to its economic significance, railroad transport has an immense social significance.

The first railroad on the territory of the MPR was built with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union in 1938. It connected Ulaanbaatar and the Nalayh mine, and covered 43 km. A year later a broad-gauged railroad was extended from the Soviet station Solov'yevsk to the city of Bayantumen (now Choybalsan), covering a distance of 240 km. These are roads of local significance.

In an exceptionally short period of time, from 1947 to 1949, Soviet specialists completed construction with a high level of quality on a railroad between the border station Naushki and Ulaanbaatar. Taking into account the situation in Mongolia, the Soviet Union took on the responsibility of providing the construction with all the necessary machinery, equipment and skilled labor force. This was even during the difficult years for the Soviet state after the war when an immense amount of work was being done in the country to restore the national economy that had been destroyed by the war, including the railroad network in the European part of the country. With the beginning of the operation of trains along the full length of the new railroad at the end of 1949, the capital of the MPR was linked with the railroad network of the Soviet Union and through it, with European countries.

During the course of construction of this railroad, the Mongolian-Soviet joint stock company "Ulaanbaatar Railroad" was established; it is still operating successfully today. The company is made up of Mongolian and Soviet citizens. In connection with putting the new main highway into permanent operation, Mongolian engineering and technical personnel were sent to higher education institutions in the Soviet Union to be trained to work on the railroad.

Also organized under the "Ulaanbaatar Railroad" company was a broad network of courses, schools and educational combines for training Mongolian railroad workers of all specializations in the operation, repair and servicing of the highway.

Consistent implementation by the "Ulaanbaatar Railroad" company of a combination of measures for training and improving the skills of Mongolian personnel made it possible for railroad transport in the MPR to become the sector with the best supply of national personnel with higher and secondary specialized education. This is precisely that factor which allows the "Ulaanbaatar Railroad" to achieve high indicators in increasing labor productivity and reducing the fluctuation in manpower.

A continuation of the existing Naushki-Ulaanbaatar highway was the railroad built in the 1950s between the capital of the MPR and the Mongolian-Chinese border in the region of Dzamyn-Ud, covering a distance of over 700 km. Thus a railroad of more than 1100 km intersected Mongolia from the northern border to the southern border and it began to provide transport of freight and passengers in both directions, including into the remote Gobi aymags.

The importance of the new highway for the country's national economy is inestimable. The cost of transporting freight by rail under conditions in Mongolia is one-fifth that of motor transport.

Dozens of well-designed stations were built along the railroad line, with waiting rooms, depots, residential buildings for railroad workers, clubs, cafeterias, schools and kindergartens.

Geological exploration work was done in the areas where the railroad was laid. Industrial deposits of many useful minerals were found here. In the zones adjacent to the railroad line, industry and agriculture are being developed, virgin lands are being cultivated, new state farms are being created, and new industrial centers are growing.

All the activity of the Mongolian-Soviet joint stock company "Ulaanbaatar Railroad" stands as a graphic example and model of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Socialist competition that is being spread throughout international collectives has become a constant source of reserves for increasing labor productivity in the construction and operation of Mongolian railroads. It was here in the collectives of the "Ulaanbaatar Railroad" that the movement arose in Mongolia at the end of the 1950s for the right to be called a brigade of socialist labor, which then encompassed all sector's of the country's national economy.

Thus, thanks to the help of the Country of Soviets, People's Mongolia was able to break away from nomadic captivity and become a country equipped with all the necessary contemporary forms of transportation.

TRAINING FOR LUMBER INDUSTRY SPECIALISTS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII 15 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] In 1977 the first and only forestry technical school in the republic was established at the Hyalgan Lumber Industry Enterprise in Bulgan aymag. Future technicians and manufacturing engineers of the lumber industry, economists and other specialists are trained here primarily by graduates of Soviet institutions of higher education. Students go through practical production training right on the spot, at the Lumber Industry Enterprise and the Woodworking Enterprise under the direction of experienced production foremen.

In a short period of time the technical school has trained hundreds of skilled specialists for the industry. This year the fifth graduating class will leave the school--dozens of young men and women will begin their working lives at various enterprises of the industry. During its existence the technical school has graduated over 350 people.

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